FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1842. [NO. 1329]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

MUSIC.

MISS LAURA SMITH will give Lessons on the Piano, at her mother's residence, in the house recently occupied by Mrs. Gauze, on Hay-street, commencing on Monday the 21st instant, or

Nov. 12, 1842.—28tf

COTTON YARNS.

The Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants of this Town, and the public generally, that he will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company, for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton and the present pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 14, 1842. 28tf

FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

A New Drug Establishment.

Situated directly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the last arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles: Morphine, Nuxia, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Ammonia; Arrow Root; Salts, Almonds, Soda, Ammonia, Borax, refined; Barley, Bicarbonate and Prussiate Potash; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Bark, Flour, Benzoin; Base Mass; Soda Powders, Ext. Buchu; Ox, Bissmuth, Ointment, Cubebs, gals; Cummin, Camellia, pulv; Cantharides, Cobalt, Cobalt's Collection, Colocynth; Capsicum, Cloves, Chamomile, Camphor; Calx, Chamomile, Calomel, Cloves; Sugar, Bark, Ether, Lac Sulphur; Emery, Epsom Salts; Arsenic; Senna; Gum Myrrh, Gum Guiac, Gum Kino; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic, Opodeldoc Cards; Hair Powder; Powder Sweet; Red, Portable Soup; Spirits Lemon; Ether; Jalap; James's Powders; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, calcined; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Quinine; Morphine; Nux Vomica; Oil, Croton; Oil, Opodeldoc; Brimstone; Peppermint; Opodeldoc; Paints of all kinds; Salt Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Soda Powders; Snuff; Cards; Soda, Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff; Gaulfey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Morrison's Pills; Cephalick Snuff; Turlington's Balsam; Tomatoes; Venetian White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c.

Prices designed to be satisfactory.

A continuance of the custom of those in the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

DR. JAMES T. GILLIAM has his Office in the new Long Establishment, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

Nov. 16, 1842. 28tf

District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

A. M. Woodburn of Buckingham County, Virginia, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on the 19th of December next.

Also of Berry C. Jewell County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

Nov. 7, 1842. 28-3w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Jonathan Evans, Jun. for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to Public Auction, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, dec'd, on Tuesday the 29th inst., the following VALUABLE PROPERTY:—

A tract of Land, 13 Mules, 3 Horses, a number of Cattle, Hogs, &c., 2 Timber Carts, 3 sets of Wagon Gear, 1 Timber Sled, 1 Sulkey and Harness, Carpenter Tools, Blacksmith Tools, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c.

The interest (which is only a life estate) in one Negro Man, Woman and Child.

Will BE HIRED, at the same time a number of Men, Women and Children, for the ensuing January next.

The Sale, 90 days credit. Note with approved security will be required before any thing is delivered.

JAMES EVANS, *Trustee.*

Nov. 7, 1842. 28-2w

Pocket Book Lost.

The Subscriber, on his way from Lennon's Ferry to Lumberton, on Monday the 14th inst., lost a Pocket Book containing many valuable papers among which is a Note of about $153, dated Carthage Alford, payable to the Subscriber, on the first of May or first of June last; one Note of $100 made by Arch'd D. McCormick, with Duncan Buie payable to William Shipwash, with a credit of $50 due 1st January last; one Note of about $50 made by William Breese, payable to William Braswell, due 1st January last; one Note of $55, made by James Geddy, Esq., due 1st January last, to the Subscriber; one Note of $55, made by Thomas Braswell, with a credit of $2 due the Subscriber, due 1st January last; one Note of about $60, made by Jacob R. Townsend, due 1st January last, payable to Patience Alford; many other Notes and papers not recollected by the Subscriber. Every person is hereby forbidden to trade for said Notes and papers, and the said Notes are forbidden to pay them to any person but the Subscriber.

JACOB ALFORD.

Nov. 17, 1842. 28-3w

30 hhds. prime MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE.

November 15, 1842. 28-3w

Valuable NEGRO for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, appointing me receiver in the matter of Christian Bringle's trust, and decreeing a sale of the remainder of the trust fund, I shall sell, on Monday of Cumberland County Court, being the 5th day of December next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, all the right, title and interest of the said Christian Bringle, in and to a certain Negro man named SAMPSON. Terms, Cash.

JOHN B. LORD.

November 10, 1842. 28-4t

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinetts; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Laine, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *ready* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their

Fall Stock of MERCHANDIZE,

Embracing nearly every article usually kept in Stores. As usual, the Stock is heavy, and we invite Country Merchants, and our friends at large, to call and see us. We sell on time to punctual customers.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1842. 27tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of BLOCKER & HALL of Owensville, Sampson county is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by Mr. Calvin Hall, to whom all persons indebted to the late Firm are requested to make immediate payment.

J. C. BLOCKER
CALVIN HALL

Owensville Sampson County, N. C. 27-3t

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, to the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who runaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave name? DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John W. Wooten, Merchant; Matthew N. Leary, Saddler and Harness Maker; Matthew N. Leary and John S. Robertson, of the firm of Leary and Company, Saddlers and Harness Makers; Owen Houston, Saddler and Harness Maker; George W. McDonald, Saddler and Harness Maker; Samuel T. Hawley, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c.; Hall & Johnson, Merchants; William McIntyre, Merchant; John Huske & Son, Merchants, all of Cumberland County, N. C.; and William Watson, Farmer, of Moore County; Creditors of Jonathan Evans, Jun'r, of Cumberland County, N. C., Trader, and also a Farmer, that he, the said Jonathan Evans, Jun'r, be declared a Bankrupt at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 7, 1842. 27-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John B. Peacock of Mecklenburg County, Physician, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 7, 1842. 27-3wpd

Valuable PLANTATION for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation called Ashewood, situated on the East side of Cape Fear, 8 miles above the Bridge, containing 320 acres, with a comfortable house and other improvements. If this property is not disposed of at private sale before the next December Court, it will then be offered at public auction. A liberal credit will be given. For further description, apply to John Bell and Duncan Buie.

E. H. ASHE.

November 8, 1842. 27-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1843.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1843, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

November 8, 1842.

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000.

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MAYHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, (Directors) CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to work LOW for CASH, as an antidote for the hard times; being satisfied, from past experience, that small profits and quick returns is the safest and best mode of doing business, both for buyer and seller. And having now received his FALL REPORT OF FASHIONS from New York, he will be able to give his customers the same style of Garments worn there.

Persons from the country, visiting town, are advised to call and examine his READY-MADE CLOTHES, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell very low.

HENRY BAKER, Hay Street,
3d door East from Lafayette Hotel.

November 1, 1842. 26-4wpd

☞ A first rate JOURNEYMAN will find steady employment at his Establishment, if early application be made.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 24th day of November, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock,

One Lot on North street, known as Nott Lot.
One do ditto, do Morgan Lot.
One do ditto, do Van Lot.
One do ditto, do Dobbin Lot.

Also, the Store and improvements occupied by John Shaw as a Grocery and Barter Store, on the East side of Gillespie street,—a first rate stand, being within one door of Market Square. Terms liberal and at sale.

By order of Isaac Sullivan.

WILLKINGS, *Ass'r.*

November 2, 1842. 26ts

GOLD WATCH LOST.

THE Subscriber lost a small sized Gold WATCH between Clinton and Mr. R. Rial's, in Sampson County, on his way from Clinton to Fayetteville. The following is a description: Duplex Escapement; Brothers Mills, makers; No. 2767; eight hole Jewelled, and stamped on case, "No. 127, 32, 11, HV, 2767."

A liberal compensation will be paid to the finder, and all persons are forewarned from trading for said Watch.

WARREN WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1842. 25tf

S. S. HORNOR, Surgeon Dentist,

REQUESTS us to inform the public that he will visit Fayetteville early in the Winter or late in the Fall, for the practice of his profession.

October 17, 1842. 25-1m

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

2000 LBS. Grayson County BUTTER, 1000 lbs BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, prime and fresh, just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

October 17, 1842. 24tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 Hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Curacoa Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candy, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Sulphurus, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Camwood, Brazil wood, with other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTTERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

ST. MARY'S HALL,

Ravenscroft Grove, Raleigh, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

REV. ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

THIS Institution for the Education of Young Ladies, in respect to the size and convenience of its buildings, and the beauty and healthfulness of its location, enjoys advantages not surpassed by those of any similar Institution in the country. It is the constant effort of the Rector to make it, in every respect, such a School, as a judicious Christian Parent would choose for his daughters.

TERMS.

For Board and English Tuition, *per session*, $100 00, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music, $25 00, with $8 00 for the use of the Piano, per Session.

For Drawing and Painting, $15 00 per Session.

For a course of instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, $5 00.

No extra charge is made for the Ancient Languages.

The School year is divided into two Sessions; the former commencing May 7th, and terminating October 15th. The latter commencing November 26th, and terminating May 6th.

There is a vacation of six weeks from October 16th to November 25th. There will also be a recess of a week, during the Christmas Holidays—of a week in the Spring—and of a week in Midsummer, for the recreation and health of Pupils and Teachers.

Pupils, remaining during the vacation, will pay $2 50 per week for their board.

Pupils are required to furnish their own bedding. (beds are furnished by the School) and Towels.

Mrs. Smedes will be happy to superintend the execution of any arrangements Parents may wish to make for the clothing of their children, while at School.

Pupils are not allowed to contract bills in the City, without a special direction from the Parent to the Rector; nor, except in special cases, are they permitted to visit the City, or leave the ample grounds of the Institution, unaccompanied by Mrs. Smedes, or one of her associates.

October 18, 1842. 25-6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to create a new County, to be formed out of parts of the Counties of Anson and Mecklenburg.

November 1, 1842. 27-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to Incorporate the Lane's Creek Church, in Anson County, a member of the Moriah Missionary Baptist Association.

November 1, 1842. 27-4w

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of GOODS, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, consisting of

Superfine blue, black, and invisible green Cloths; Pilot Cloth; blue and black Cassimeres; Vestings; Trimmings, &c.

☞ He still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his Stand on Hay Street, and those who will favor him with their work, may rely on its being made up in the best style.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 31, 1842. 26-4w

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature, to move the Public Buildings from Lumberton, in Robeson County, and locate the same at or near the centre of said County, where a suitable place may be found.

October 15, 1842. 24tf

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the door of the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

120 acres on the North East side of the North West branch of Cape Fear River, joining King and others.

150 acres, joining A. Elliot and others, on Cape Fear River.

By Decree of the Court of Equity.

Terms.—Six months credit, with interest from date; bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Clerk and Master.

October 12, 1842. 24ts

LAND SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the Land situate on McLennan's Creek, Moore County, known as the McLeod Land, is postponed until Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1843, when it will be sold for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

October 28, 1842. 26tf

A REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

One pleasant evening in the month of June, a man was observed entering the borders of a wood near the Hudson river; his appearance was that of a person above the common rank. The inhabitants of a country village would have dignified him with the name of Squire, and from his manner pronounced him proud; but those more accustomed to society would inform you there was something like a military air about him. His horse panted as if he had been pushed for some miles; yet, from the owner's frequent stops to caress the patient animal, he could not be charged with want of humanity, but seemed to be actuated by some urgent necessity. The rider's forsaking a good road for a by-path leading through the woods, indicated a desire to avoid the gaze of other travellers. He had not left the house where he inquired the direction of the abovementioned path more than two hours, before the quietude of the place was broken by the noise of distant thunder. He was soon after obliged to dismount, travelling becoming dangerous as darkness concealed surrounding objects, except where the lightning's terrific flash afforded a momentary view of his situation. A peal louder and of longer duration than any of the preceding, which now burst over his head, seeming as if it would rend the woods asunder, was quickly followed by a heavy fall of rain, which penetrated the clothing of the stranger, ere he could obtain the shelter of a large oak, which stood at a little distance.

Almost exhausted with the labors of the day, he was about making such a disposition of the saddle and his overcoat as would enable him to pass the night with what comfort circumstances would admit when he espied a light glimmering through the trees. Animated with the hope of better lodgings, he determined to proceed. The way, which was steep, became attended with more obstacles the farther he advanced; the soil being composed of clay, which the rain had rendered so soft that his feet slipped at every step. By the utmost perseverance, this difficulty was finally overcome without any accident; and he had the pleasure of finding himself in front of a decent-looking farmhouse. The watch-dog began barking, which brought the owner of the mansion to the door.

"Who is there?" said he.

"A friend who has lost his way and is in search of shelter," was the reply.

"Come in," added the first speaker, "and whatever my house will afford, you shall have with welcome."

"I must first provide for the weary companion of my journey," remarked the other. But the farmer undertook the task; and, after conducting the new comer into the room where his wife was seated, he led the horse to the well-stored barn, and there provided for him most bountifully. On rejoining the traveller, he observed, "that's a noble animal of yours, sir."

"Yes," was the reply, "and I am sorry to be obliged so to misuse him as to make it necessary to give you much trouble with the care of him: but I have yet to thank you for your kindness to both of us."

"I did no more than my duty, sir," said the entertainer, "and therefore am entitled to no thanks. But Susan," added he, turning to the hostess, with a half reproachful look, "why have you not got the gentleman something to eat."

Fear had prevented the good woman from exercising her well-known benevolence; for a robbery had been committed by a lawless band of depredators but a few days before in the neighborhood; and, as report stated the ruffians were well dressed, her imagination suggested that this man might be one of them. At this remonstrance, she now readily engaged in repairing her error, by preparing a plentiful repast. During the meal there was much interesting conversation between the three. As soon as the worthy countryman perceived that his guest had satisfied his appetite, he said that it was now the hour at which the family usually performed their evening devotions, inviting him to be present. The invitation was accepted in these words:

"It would afford me the greatest pleasure to commune with my Heavenly Preserver after the events of the day; such exercises prepare us for repose which we seek in sleep." The host now reached his Bible from the shelf, and after reading a chapter and singing, concluded the whole with a fervent prayer; then lighting a pine knot, conducted the person he had entertained to his chamber; wishing him a good night's rest, and retired to an adjoining apartment.

"John," whispered the woman, "that is a good gentleman, and not one of the highwaymen, as I supposed."

"Yes, Susan," said he, "I like him better for thinking of his God, than for all his kind inquiries after our welfare. I wish our Peter had been from the army, if it was only to hear him talk. I am sure Washington himself could not say more for his country, nor give a better history of the hardships endured by our brave soldiers."

"Who knows, now," inquired the wife, "but it may be himself after all, my dear! for they do say he travels just so—all alone sometimes. Hark what's that!"

The sound of a voice came from the chamber of the guest, who was now engaged in his private religious worship.

The next morning, the traveller, declining the pressing solicitations to breakfast with the host, declared it was necessary for him to cross the river immediately; at the same time offering a part of his purse, as a compensation for the attention he had received—which was refused.

"Well, sir," continued he, "since you will not permit me to recompense you for your trouble, it is but just that I should inform you on whom you have conferred so many obligations, and also add to them by requesting your assistance in crossing the river. I had been out yesterday, endeavoring to obtain some information respecting our enemy, and only escaped by my knowledge of the roads and fleetness of my horse. My name is George Washington."

Surprise kept the listener silent for a moment; then after unsuccessfully repeating his invitation to partake of some refreshments, he hastened to call two negroes, with whose assistance he placed the horse on a small raft of timber that was lying near the door, and soon conveyed the General to the opposite side, where he left him to pursue his way, wishing him a safe and prosperous journey. On his return to the house, he found that while he was making preparations for conveying the horse across the river, his illustrious visiter had persuaded the woman to accept a token of remembrance, which the family are proud of exhibiting to this day.

The above is one of the many hazards encountered by this truly great patriot, for the purpose of transmitting to posterity the treasures we now enjoy. Let us acknowledge the benefits received, by our endeavors to preserve them in their purity; and by keeping in remembrance the great source whence these blessings flow; and be enabled to render our names worthy of being enrolled with that of the Father of his Country.

Candor.—How much misery would be avoided, and what an increase of happiness would be secured to mortals, if each individual, or even every professing Christian, would regulate his life by the principles, (as mentioned in his Biography) which influenced the life of the lamented, talented, and eminently pious Bishop Hobart?

"He never received an offence, without seeking at once to have it explained, in order that it might be over and forgotten. He never gave an offence, without making a proper and ample atonement."

A Protracted Lawsuit.—The following case, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser,) lately decided in the Supreme Court of Berlin, proves that it is not in English and American courts alone that there is room to chide the law's delay. It is probably a suit of the longest duration of any on record, being of somewhat *over three hundred years' standing*. It is very certain that there can be no suits in any of our courts which can compare with it in age. It is stated that the celebrated Count Egmont, who was beheaded at Brussels in 1563 by order of the Duke of Alva, figured at one time as a witness in it. The dispute was between the Arenberg family and the family of Manderscheid. The law process began in 1539, and the subject in dispute was a sum of about 200,000 thalers, which the first named family claimed from the latter by virtue of a marriage contract which was concluded in 1517. Eighteen courts have, in succession, been occupied with it, in the last place that of Munster.

"The Superior Court at Berlin has condemned the Manderscheid family to pay to that of Arenberg the sum claimed, but without interest, and has decreed that each party shall pay his own costs, the whole of which amount to half as much again as the capital. This is then a case in which, if ever, the Saxon proverb is true, that he who gains his cause loses his money."

THE POOR OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ART. VI—1. The Principles of Population, and their Connexion with Human Happiness. By A. Allison. 2 vols. 8vo. London: 1840.

2. The Sixth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners. 8vo. London: 1840.

The great problem of human well-being appears to be now claiming that attention from the wise and good, which affords hope of its ultimate solution. An active inquisition into the present condition of the human race is going on in a vigilant, unwearying and benevolent spirit. The inquiry will disclose the vices and maladies of our various social systems more thoroughly than has yet been done; and it may be hoped, will suggest remedies more successful than any yet tried. Of the multitudes who have, in successive ages, appeared in the world, and of whom history has given us little knowledge, except when they were hewn down by the sword, or destroyed by pestilence or famine, the great mass have been slaves. Even now the majority of men are in bondage, and yield obedience of mind or body, through ignorance or by compulsion, to circumstances which they cannot control, or to men from whose power they cannot escape. Let us look, for example, at the actual condition of the people of Great Britain. And we refer to that country, not for an invidious feeling, but as furnishing a signal example for our present purpose. She is called the most happy, the most rich, the most wise, the most powerful, and the most Christian country in the world. She sends the Heralds of the Cross to all the benighted regions of the earth.—She sends the Bible abroad to all people. She raises and pays more money for benevolent purposes than all other countries of the world. She has expended millions on millions for the suppression of the slave trade, and has recently, by the payment of nearly a hundred millions of dollars, purchased off the chains of nearly a million of Africans, in her West India possessions. These facts proclaim loudly the benevolence of the government, and the charity of the people. A country which collects and distributes a revenue of two hundred and fifty millions; possessing a territory which encircles the earth; whose merchants hold sway over empires. A country renowned in science and in arms; famed for its commerce, manufactures, and agriculture; for its free institutions, and its wise legislation; for the proud bearing of its people, and for the luxury and ease in which they live.—A country which boasts of having the word comfort in its language, and of its exclusive enjoyment in house and home. A country which pays for the support of the Protestant religion, twenty millions; for the support of its poor, forty millions. A country of public credit so firm, that it bears itself, not only as high, but above all others, under a load of debt which almost defies computation—a debt which a thousand men could not count and pay over in dollars in a twelvemonth, being equivalent to 100,000 tons of silver.

This is the bright foreground; let us now turn to the dark shades of this picture, and observe the contrasts of this high state of religion and morals, of this wealth, knowledge, and civilization. It is not because we think that the condition of the poor in Great Britain is worse than in other European nations, that we select her poor laws as the subject of discussion. On the contrary, we believe that a comparison between England and almost any other European state in reference to this subject, would result greatly in favor of the former. Nor are we influenced by that unnatural hostility, which some Americans seem to think it a part of patriotism to cherish against the land of our forefathers. Far from it. With all her faults we still love and reverence her as the home and the source of civil and religious liberty; as Protestant England, as the fountain of benevolent influence for half the globe; as our mother, from whom we have derived our language and our principles of law, order and religion, in whose honour we have still a share, and whose disgrace is part of our shame. * * * * *

It is not our purpose to examine the English Poor Laws, as they now stand; the evil they are intended to remedy is what engages our attention. That evil is mighty and portentous; its existence is acknowledged by all parties in religion and politics, but its intensity is known to those only who are willing to contemplate all that is dreadful in human suffering, all that is touching in human wretchedness, all that is loathsome in human degradation, and all that is dangerous in human depravity. It has given rise to constant discussion in countless volumes, to protracted debates and to laborious inquiries.

It is not easy, from any returns or tables we have ever seen, to ascertain the numbers of the poor in England. In many elaborate tables of population there seems an obvious concealment of the facts from which conclusions on this subject could be drawn. The sums raised for the relief of the poor are fully set forth; so also the ratio of increase and decrease of pauperism; the proportion which the whole sum disbursed for the poor, bears to each individual of the whole population; and a variety of other statements, all interesting, but not showing the whole number of the poor. It must be kept in mind, that those actually receiving relief from the poor rates are but a part, and we believe but a small part, of the poor of England. There still remain those whom private charity saves from the degradation of pauperism, and those who struggle through life, battling with misery and want, subsisting as they can, upon that labor which it is a boon to perform, though it scarce nets them an existence. The greatest suffering is doubtless endured by this class, who undergo every stage of distress

before they incur the miseries and delays of an application for public relief.

The last decennial return of the population in England was made in 1831. In that year, the number relieved by the poor rates, was 1,275,974, about one-tenth of the whole population at that period. There are many who receive relief only occasionally, as in cases of sickness, accident, and inability to procure employ. We may, therefore, safely estimate that there are in all 2,000,000, who are compelled to apply for aid, either constantly or occasionally.

All parties in religion and politics, churchmen and dissenters, whigs and tories, admit fully the utter wretchedness of the laboring classes, and differ only when they come to assign causes or devise remedies. A late writer remarks,—"that two words most frequently used in English politics are distress and pauperism. After these, speaking of the poor, the most common are vice and misery, wretchedness, suffering, ignorance and the increase of crime." Mr. Sadler called the English peasantry white slaves; an English Tory and Bishop testified that he had seen them harnessed to carts like cattle; and both these remarks were made in their respective places in parliament.—The writer above quoted says,—"English slaves are harnessed beasts, ill fed, ill clothed, ill housed, and variously ill treated. American slaves live longer than their masters, while English slaves die prematurely, of hunger, wet, cold, and sorrow. The peasant of the south of England suffers nearly all the evils, but enjoys none of the advantages of slavery. He is not a free man, nor is he a slave: he is a pauper." Another English author thus describes a pauper. "What is that defective being with caliless legs and stooping shoulders, weak in body and mind, inert, pusillanimous, and stupid, whose premature wrinkles and furtive glance tell of misery and degradation? That is an English peasant, or pauper: the words are synonymous. His sire was a pauper, and his mother's milk wanted nourishment. From infancy his blood has been bad and insufficient, and he now feels the pains of unsatisfied hunger, nearly always when he is awake."—"His miserable career will be short: want and exposure are conducting him to the work-house, where he will breathe his last without one pleasant recollection, and so make room for another wretch, there to die in the same way."—Facts need not be adduced to confirm these statements. English books, magazines, and parliamentary reports, abound in proofs, and there could be no necessity of referring to evidence but for the incredible nature of the statement. There are upwards of one million of able-bodied agricultural labourers in the whole population, who are either unemployed, or employed at insufficient wages, and who all their lives endure the combined distresses of hunger, cold, exposure, disease, neglect, and contumely. The pauper is made to feel that he is a hateful burden to his own parish, and that he is wholly rejected by every other. He cannot obtain food nor clothing nor lodging for himself and his children, in a country which furnishes clean straw, warm stables, and good grooming, to nearly 200,000 horses, kept for racing, show and luxury, and which furnishes abundance to more than 350,000 dogs, kept for the pleasure of the rich.

"A man willing to work, and unable to get work, is perhaps the saddest sight that Fortune's inequality exhibits under the sun. A poor man *seeking work*; seeking leave to toil that he might be fed and sheltered!—That he might be put on a level with the beasts of the field. There is not a horse willing to work, but can get food and shelter in requital. But he is nobody's animal: he is not even anybody's slave." It is lamentable, but not surprising, that the body has not been the only sufferer under these heavy privations. The mind and moral qualities are sunk as low as the frame in which they are held. Those who have nothing to gain by reputation, will care little to retain it; those who feel that the whole body of the laws is an injury, will entertain little respect for them; those who feel as if every man's hand was against them, will readily raise their hand against every man. The annals of crime furnish no parallel to the inflictions of punishment in England. In the reign of Henry VIII., 72,000 were hung, by way of getting rid of the vicious and vagabond population, and the bloody code of England continued to perform its dreadful work until the expedient of transportation drew off some of the victims, and the advance of civilization had mitigated its penalties. The annals of the poor teach us that they are not only driven to commit such crimes as subject them to heavy punishments, but others, in a moral point of view scarce less criminal, are so common as to be characteristic.

Parental affection and authority scarce exist among these paupers. There are no domestic influences but those of the worst kind. Parents have no power to be kind to their offspring, and the children owe nothing to their parents. One of the writers already quoted, speaking of the pauper, says, "He is married of course; for to this he would have been driven by the poor laws," for the sake of the extra provision, "but he has never tasted the highest joys of husband and father. His partner and his little ones being, like himself, often hungry, and seldom warm, sometimes sick without aid, and always sorrowful without hope, are greedy, selfish and vexing, so 'he hates the sight of them,' an expression but too common in his mouth." "The child of the very poor," says Lamb, "does not prattle, no one has time to dandle it, no one thinks worth while to coax it, to toss it up and down, to humour it. There is none to kiss away its tears. If it cries it can only be beaten. It never had a toy, or knew what a coral meant. It was never sung to, no one ever told it a nursery tale. It was dragged, not brought up, to live or die, as it happened. It had no young dreams. It broke at once into the iron realities of life. It is only another mouth to be fed, a pair of little hands to be early inured to labour. It is the rival, till it can be the co-operator for food with the parent. It is never his mirth, his solace, it never makes him young again. Said I not truly that the home of the poor is no home?"

We have mentioned that an English Bishop, in his place in the House of Lords, asserted that the English poor were slaves. It may be worth while to examine briefly the grounds of an opinion which many in England partake with the Bishop. The labourer is confined to his own parish, either by being returned to it by force if he leaves it, or by the fear of losing his settlement, the only resource of old age and sickness. He receives a rate of wages, whether paid by the parish or by the farmer, or both, which is barely sufficient to keep him alive. He would gladly exchange his earnings for the food and raiment of the American slave, and would profit greatly by the exchange. He has no voice in fixing his wages, and no choice but to accept what is offered. It is the same with his children. Mark the label on the work house, "Strong healthy boys and girls with the usual fees; apply within." In London that fee is £10, and the annals of crime are not without instances of children being taken for the fee, and either murdered outright, or tortured to death, for the sake of another victim with the *usual fee*. The cases of Brownrig and Hibner, convicted of this offence, are not forgotten; and but a few months since, two mothers in Stockport, near Manchester, destroyed their own offspring for the sake of burial fees. In some parishes the whole of the paupers are let to the lowest bidder for a specified time, and this contractor in human flesh works and feeds the souls thus placed in his charge according to contract; that is, he keeps them alive, and takes the avails of their labour for a round sum, which is found by the parish to be a very economical proceeding. * * * *

It is no part of our design to hold up British legislators as exclusively guilty in their treatment of the poor. We speak not in a spirit of recrimination, but in grief and soberness. We know that our people of the southern states hold men in slavery; we know that intemperate men in the north have, by indiscretion and wicked zeal, contributed to rivet more closely the chains of our poor Africans; we acknowledge that we have, as a nation, sinned grievously against the poor Indians; we know that we have many other and great national sins, for which we must answer, one of the chief of which is a signal abuse of our civil and religious blessings. Every nation lies under heavy responsibilities. None have the right, however, to plead the oppressions of others in palliation of their own. We admit that many who are most loud in the condemnation of others, would, in the same circumstances, be guilty of the same acts themselves. We believe, that when the accounts of all nations and men are given up before God, no one will have whereof to glory over another man. The slaveholder and the abolitionist will stand there to be judged by a different rule from that which they have applied to each other. Many good deeds, which in the atmosphere of this world shone with unquestioned splendour, will, in that day, be shorn of their brightness, when placed under the light of unerring truth.

Who, for instance, can venture to foretell what will be the final doom of God upon that act of the British nation which expended a hundred millions of dollars to emancipate a million of slaves in the West Indies, and passed over more than eight millions, whose condition, in all respects but name, was less endurable than that of those so munificently unyoked from bondage! We err in saying passed over; the millions of money thus sent abroad to wipe away the name and reproach of slavery, were wrung from the withered sinews and overwrought muscles of the labourer at home. Is not the wealth of Jamaica the product of the slave's labour? It is just as true that the taxes of Britain, though paid by the rich, are the earnings of the poor. The oil and the wine, which the British Samaritan poured upon the wounds and bruises of the West India slaves, were the marrow and blood of his own children. Was this grand movement intended to appease the conscience of a nation to which the spirits of a thousand millions of British paupers, who in the last four centuries have lived in suffering and died in want, were appealing for justice and mercy to their descendants? What has that act, which sheds so much glory on the nation, done for the countless multitudes of hungered and miserable creatures who paid the cost? Will the emancipated negro ever acquit the debt he owes his starving benefactors? And is there no bondage in Britain? Let that question be settled at the final day, when the empty boast of the common law, that no slave can tread upon English soil, will not avail against the naked, awful truth. Facts will then stand out unveiled, the reason will then be unclouded, the illusions of language and sophistry will have been swept away, and what will be the difference between the ingredients of the cup administered in the world to the British pauper and the African slave? Whose bondage is the heavier, he who is claimed by the legal title and taken care of as valuable property, or he who is crushed, and starved, and cast aside? He who is sold to the lowest bidder, whose person is thrust upon the rich with a fee for taking the coldest of society, and whose utmost labour is not valued at food and raiment, and air and a place to stand upon in the land of his birth? He who lives upon the compulsory charity of his masters, or he whose masters, deeply interested to provide all that may tend to his health and strength? He who, when he runs away, is driven back and refused by his masters, until a law suit compels them to receive him, or he who is sought carefully at great expense, and carried back as a lost sheep that is found? Pauperism is a nondescript kind of bondage. The pauper is not valued at a bargain and sale, is not worth the fetters of slavery; he is an odious burden to his many-headed master the Parish, without hope or comfort in this life, and without the teaching which promises hope in the life to come.

The practical lesson which we design to impress upon our readers by the foregoing sketch, is the great truth that such a mass of human woe and anguish is allowed to exist in Great Britain without any wise, direct or earnest effort for its removal. And this in a Protestant country, in which all men are by law required to be religious, in the nineteenth century, when the light of revelation and the light of science is streaming abroad over the whole earth! And why is it? The solution is found in one of the strongest principles of our nature, habit. The present generation of Britons have grown up and witnessed from their infancy these sad sights, and hear these sad narratives. They are used to it: inured to it. Generations before them, centuries of generations were in like manner hardened. If any sudden disaster of fire or flood were to strip of their all, a town of five thousand in England, a hundred thousand purses would be open for their relief; they would soon be restored to abundance. The suddenness of their misfortune would be their title to succour. If the Emperor of Russia were to threaten the woes of pauperism to five thousand Britains in his power, the whole nation would be roused, and the people be called to stand by their arms, but if he should carry his threat into execution, an electric emotion of anger would flash over the country, a thousand cannon would be pointed, millions of money would be voted, and the nation would peril its existence in a shock of arms against all the power of the Autocrat, to rescue the ill-fated beings suffering in the gripe of his despotism. National honour would demand this effort. Is there no corresponding sentiment which can be roused to such an effort in behalf of the more than five million enduring these woes at home! Where are the Bishops and other clergy! Surely they have read that—"He that laboureth, laboureth for himself, for his mouth craveth it of him." And again, "Rob not the poor because he is poor, for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoil them." Have they no desire to secure for their young Queen, who must yet be open to good impressions, the blessing;—"The king that faithfully judgeth the poor, his throne shall be established forever." It appears to us that if the good people of Great Britain could, through the mists of selfishness in which they have been brought up, obtain a clear view of their responsibilities before God in this matter, they would place their faces in their hands and their hands in the dust, and make a solemn vow to give no rest to their hands or to their feet, or their minds, until the work of restoration had commenced, which would give all the blessings of their beautiful Island to the now unhappy bulk of the population.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

A COMPARISON.

With reference to the elections of 1844, the Whigs occupy the same relation, in regard to time, which they did in 1838, with reference to the Presidential election in 1840. And with the exception of the distracted state of the Locofoco party, in reference to their Presidential candidate, the circumstances, to almost every thing else, are nearly the same.

In 1838, the State of PENNSYLVANIA elected Gov. Porter by a majority of 5496.

And yet in 1840, Pennsylvania cast her electoral vote against the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency.

In 1838, DELAWARE elected Mr. Robinson (Locofoco) her delegate in Congress, by a majority of 50.

And yet in 1840, Delaware elected Anti-Locofoco electors by a majority of more than a thousand.

GEORGIA, in 1838, elected McDonald (Locofoco) for Governor, by a majority of 375.

But in 1840, Georgia gave a good round majority for the Anti-Locofoco candidate for President.

OHIO, in the year 1838, gave to Shannon (Locofoco) for Governor, a majority of 5729.

Yet in 1840, Ohio gave the Anti-Locofoco electoral ticket a neat little majority of *twenty-three thousand*.

MARYLAND, in 1838, gave to Grayson, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, a majority of 259.

Yet in 1840, this same Maryland gave a majority for the Anti-Locofoco electoral ticket of 4776.

In 1838, the State of MASSACHUSETTS elected Marcus Morton, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, by a majority of *one*.

Yet in 1840, good old Massachusetts gave to the Anti-Locofoco electoral ticket a majority of 20,930.

In 1838, NEW JERSEY returned to Congress a Locofoco delegation, claiming a majority of 66. This claim was not allowed, but the Whig *real* majority was less than that.

And yet in 1840, New Jersey gave the Whig electoral ticket a majority of 2317.

MAINE, in the year 1838, gave to Fairfield, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, a majority of 3328.

But in 1840, Maine gave a majority for the Whig electoral ticket of 411.

MICHIGAN, in 1838, elected Stevens T. Mason, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, and the rest of the Locofoco State ticket.

Yet Michigan, in 1840, gave for the Whig electoral ticket a majority of 1802.

There was no election in Tennessee, in 1838. But in 1837, the Locos carried their ticket by 18,800, and in 1839, they carried Polk (Locofoco) by a majority of 3000.

Yet in 1840, the Whigs elected their electoral ticket by a majority of 12,102.

We take no notice of those States which went for the Whigs in 1838, and also at the Presidential election in 1840, such as North Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, though every one of these States gave a majority for the Whig electoral ticket in 1840, vastly superior to that which they gave for State officers in 1838; and that increase of majority goes to strengthen the confidence of the Whigs, that in 1844, the same results will be found.

The Corporal's Guard in Philadelphia are in a stew. A recent publication appeared in the Madisonian, in which several of the Philadelphia Tylerites were handled without gloves. One of them, who signs himself Thomas Dunn English, attributes the article in the Madisonian to Mr. H. A. Wise, and has published a reply, in which he exhausts the vocabulary of abusive epithets upon the erratic Virginian.

The Madisonian says:—"We have reason to believe the Globe will withdraw the offensive remarks recently applied to the Administration." Doubtful.

The Bankrupt Law.—The Legislatures of Vermont, Missouri, and Tennessee, have passed resolutions in favor of a repeal of the Bankrupt Law. So that persons who desire to go through "that mill," must be about it.

On Friday evening last, Sawyer was holding forth at the market house against a Tariff in his usual eloquent and impressive manner.

"Fellow citizens," said he, "I am a true Democrat! For twelve years I run in my shirt-tail because my parents couldn't afford trowsers for me."

'Yes,' exclaimed a hard working man who became impatient with his destructive notions, "and if you stick to them doctrines you'll soon be running in your shirt tail again."—*Hamilton (O.) Intelligencer.*

Wm. L. Post, Esq., Post Master at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa., has been removed, and Rasselas Searle appointed in his place. Mr. Post is a man of the highest respectability, but as firm as a *post* in his attachment to Whig principles.

Phil. U. S. Gazette.

We have received from Col. Marshall a load of his Indian corn forage, and upon examination find it a superior article. It is well known from the experiments made in manufacturing sugar from corn stalks, that the saccharine material of the stalk is spent in the formation and maturing of the grain: and the sugar manufacturer therefore finds it necessary to pluck off the ears before the grain is formed. But on broadcast corn no ears form, and, therefore the sugar formed in the stalk remains in it. It is therefore much better as food for cattle than *top fodder*, which is valuable only for the blades. The stalks of the parcel sent us by Col. Marshall are small and soft, and taste much more like sugar cane than cornstalk. It must prove grateful as well as nutritious food for cattle.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

We are glad to perceive, that our old friend John Beard, of Salisbury, has been appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of Florida, by president Tyler.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE LOCOS.

The New York "Union" of Wednesday evening (the day *after* the late election) confirms as fact, by its distinct averment, that which it had distinctly advised and foretold the day before the election:

"The friends of the Administration very generally voted the democratic ticket, and throughout the State it will be found that the honest and true friends of John Tyler, in and out of office, all voted for the Schoharie Farmer"—(Bouck.)

Yes, the *true* friends of the President—office-holders and office-seekers ("*in* and *out* of office") "all," aye "all" voted for the Locofoco ticket.

One would have supposed that this open adhesion to the Locofoco party, in addition to the late removals of Whigs from petty offices for no other purpose than to put obnoxious Locofocos in their places, might have secured at least common courtesy, from that party, towards the Administration; some degree of toleration, if not respectful acknowledgment of the efficient aid which it brought to the defeat of the Whigs.

Not at all. The faithful and steady organ of the Locofoco party turns upon the Administration almost vindictively; and, on the occasion of admitting one of the President's friends in its columns to abuse the Whigs in the choicest terms of the slang vocabulary, compliments the Administration with the following bouquet of choice compliments:

FROM THE GLOBE OF FRIDAY NIGHT.

"Tunica, however, should not forget that we cannot trust the cause of our heart to the keeping of those who, having for ten years in vain sought its sacrifice, have now, for their own sakes, abandoned their associates, to bring the party against which they have so long conspired to their embrace. Our correspondent tells us that the chief to whom he is so grateful for being a thorn in the side of Whigery, was once wedded to the Democracy; that he has only had a *liaison* with the bastard issue of old Federalism, and would now be happy to abandon the mistress to whom he has dedicated so many years of his prime, and give the dregs of his passion to the wife whom he divorced, traduced, conspired against, and sought to destroy. Well; injured wives, we know, are apt to relent. A repentant husband, patching up broken vows with fresh promises, coming with downcast eyes and imploring forgiveness, is very apt to renew the early kindness of the affectionate bosom that once cherished and trusted him. But this never happens, we think, when the roving Lothario returns to his home with a retinue of his paramours. And how is it with Mr. Tyler, whose political *crim cons* and long-protracted aberration our correspondent would excuse, on the score of a very sudden renunciation of his way of life, and a very short repentance? He returns to his family with a train of the most notorious political prostitutes—not to say the veriest bawds—ever known in this or any country. The question is, whether an honest, virtuous family should welcome such a company to its embraces! And not only welcome it, but submit all its domestic interests to their control, and become responsible, as a family, for the good conduct of the new comers, and stand or fall in the estimation of the world on the respectability they may hereafter establish!

"In our opinion, the Democracy can manage its affairs very well without the aid of any of the renouncing Coons, who have quarrelled with, and been driven away from, their fraternity. If they now get shelter from those to whom they have before done all the mischief in their power, they must be content with the hospitality the house may afford to such guests, and not expect that its keeping will be entrusted to them."

We notice this outbreak—for we cannot suppose that the Administration will tamely brook such contumely from those to whom it has made all sorts of advances—not with the intention to interfere in the quarrel, but that our readers may be aware of the sort of reciprocity with which the favor of the Administration is returned by those for whom it has made such and so great sacrifices.

When the Tariff Bill was passed imposing a greater duty on foreign goods, it was alleged by most men, and believed by a large portion of the reflecting people, that it would increase the price of the Foreign articles nearly or quite to the amount of the duty, and thus it would be an indirect tax on the people. Contrary to this prediction and belief, the fact has turned out very differently. Nearly all descriptions of French and British goods, we are informed by those who deal in them, were never lower, and some descriptions were never as low as they are selling at the present time. Those who have from choice or necessity thrown those goods into the auction rooms, have realized the most ruinous prices. The nett proceeds of those sales have been less than was ever known. The article of coal, which now pays a duty of one dollar and seventy-five cents a ton, is no dearer than it was before the Tariff law passed. Iron, the great article of consumption, bears but a very moderate advance above what it did before the duty was raised.—*New York Express.*

Cash Prices and the Tariff.—The Pittsburgh Advocate says: "We were shewn Calicos from 4 to 8 cents per yard, which sold last season at 7 to 12½; and a great variety from 10 to 12½, that are really beautiful, and were considered cheap last year at 15 to 20 cents. Our American Manufacturers have by their improved styles and very low prices, (assisted by the Tariff) driven the English Prints almost entirely out of the market. Beautiful scarlet flannels are sold at 23 to 33 cents; tickings, indigo blue 8 to 20 cts; good pilot cloths 75 cts,—and very superior ones at $1 75.

The "Louisville Journal" makes the same remark. Prices were never so low, although the Tariff, it was alledged, was to carry them up beyond all precedent. The increase of the duty on coal and iron as on other staples has had the effect to diminish prices. The crusade against the Tariff, though most unjust, has had its political effect.

Land Sales.—A very large amount of government land is ordered by the President to be sold during the ensuing winter. From the advertisements we compile the following table:

At Kalomazoo,	Michigan,	Jan. 2,	116 secs.
Genesee,	do.	Jan. 9, about	800
Do.	do.	Jan. 30, do.	800
Ionia,	do.	Feb. 6, do.	700
Do.	do.	Feb. 27, do.	350
Fairfield,	Iowa,	Feb. 6,	598
Dubuque,	do.	Feb. 20,	475
Do.	do.	M'h 6,	532
Fayette,	Missouri,	Jan. 9,	105½
Lexington,	do.	Jan. 23,	365
Springfield,	do.	Feb. 6,	839½
Green Bay,	Wiskonsin,	Jan. 16, about	903
Dixon,	Illinois,	Jan. 16,	630
Chicago,	do.	Jan. 31, about	900
Total sections,			8211

[A section is 640 acres;—so that there are upwards of five millions of acres advertised, worth, at the minimum price, near seven millions of dollars. Where is the purchase money to come from?]

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

An Extra from the office of the Albany Argus, gives the following as the result in the State:

Majorities for Bouck		28 321
do do Bradish		7 432
Bouck's majority		20,889
	Loco.	Whig.
Senators	22	10
Assembly	93	35
Members of Congress	24	10

Ohio.—The official returns for Governor at the recent election are as follows:—

Wilson Shannon, Loco,	129 064
Thomas Corwin, Whig,	125 621
Leicester King, Abolition,	5,403

Shannon over Corwin 3,443. A plurality elects.

Whig Gain.—At the special election in Allen county, Indiana, to fill a vacancy, Dr. Thompson, the Whig candidate, was elected to the House of Representatives in that State by a handsome majority. So says the Columbus (Ohio) Journal. This is a Whig gain, and undoubtedly secures a Whig Senator to Congress.

A Whig Victory.—The election for municipal officers which took place in Mobile on the 7th instant resulted in favor of the Whig candidates. The Whig Mayor was elected by over four hundred majority; the Whig Common Council was also elected by a large majority; the clerk and marshal and eight out of the fourteen Aldermen elected are also Whigs.

"The Spoils."—The last "Standard" contains recommendations of individuals to fill Offices, within the gift of the Legislature, from Senator down to Doorkeeper! Oh! these Office-hating Democrats! It is a matter of some doubt, whether our Hotels and Boarding-houses will be able to provide accommodations for the army of Office-seekers, which literally threaten to besiege the City.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Whig Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on Friday last, after districting the State in so unexceptionable a manner, as to leave no ground for complaint. It is said to be a perfectly just and fair apportionment. Will the Loco Foco Legislature of North Carolina "go and do likewise?" We shall see.—*Raleigh Register.*

The New York Tribune speaking of the Keystone's proposition to give the Whigs but four members of Congress from Pennsylvania, says—

"Can this be beaten? The party that carried the State on the highest vote ever polled is "entitled" to *four* or one-sixth of the twenty-four Members of Congress, and as to the Legislature, why the party that has the power should District so as to secure their power as firmly and for as long a period as possible! In other words, they should take all they can, and render it impossible that the Whigs should ever regain their sway, however strong the majority of the People who may desire it! And this deliberate conspiracy to stifle the voice of the People—to bind them to the car of a party, however strong their repugnance—is called, what do you think, reader? *Democracy*, to be sure! A queer name for it, is n't it?"

Times are Changed.—Here is a resolution passed at a Democratic meeting in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, held on the 9th December, 1827. It may be found in the 212th page of Niles' Register, vol. 9, for part of 1827 and part of 1828.

Resolved, That Andrew Jackson is entitled to our support as the decided and open *friend to domestic manufactures and internal improvements*, having voted, whilst lately a member of the Senate, for the tariff of 1824, which is now the only law on the subject, and *five* times in favor of internal improvements in the same year, and in *no* case against them, whilst John Quincy Adams, when a member of the same body, voted *seven* times against internal improvements, and never once for them, and has never, before or since he became President, said one word to Congress in favor of the tariff."

A bill has passed the Tennessee Legislature totally and unreservedly abolishing Imprisonment for Debt. It passed the House 39 to 29, and the Senate 18 to 7.

Rapid Travelling.—The cars from Cumberland arrived in this city yesterday evening at about 6 o'clock, being the most expeditious trip yet made between the two points. The train left Cumberland at 5 minutes past 8, stopped 31 minutes at Harper's Ferry for dinner, and reached Mount Clare Depot at 34 minutes past 5; thus performing the distance, 178 miles, in nine hours and a half.

Snow fell yesterday in the neighborhood of Hancock for about one hour; but it soon disappeared.—*Balt. American.*

Times in Pennsylvania.—The Democrat, published at Uniontown, Pa., is nearly filled with Sheriff's advertisements. The editor remarks that the times are truly oppressive, and that so large a business has never before been done by the Sheriff.

Times in Indiana.—We received by the last Western mail, an extra from the Tippecanoe Journal of three sheets, filled on five sides with an advertisement of lands to be sold to pay the taxes on them.—*Balt. Pat.*

A Funeral where a Marriage was intended.—On last Tuesday, we attended the funeral services of Miss Matilda Case, of this county, the very day and the very hour of the day when she was to have been married to the young man of her choice! Instead of the festive scene, the habiliments of mourning were on every side! And instead of joyous mirth, deep groans burst from anguished hearts!

The deceased had just past her eighteenth year—had been for several years previously to her death, a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the full triumphs of the christian faith. Her illness was short but very severe, and though her death was triumphant, never have we witnessed such an afflictive case.

Asheville Messenger.

Charity is a good housewife, and never goes abroad to regulate the household, and replenish the tables of her neighbors, whilst her own family is in disorder, and starving.

Raleigh Register.

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

RAIL ROAD STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was held at St. John's Hall, in this town, last week, beginning on Wednesday.

Dr. Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick county, was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Messrs. James Griswold of Wayne, and Henry Nutt of Wilmington, acted as Secretaries.—Messrs. Willis Hall and James T. Miller, were appointed a Committee to ascertain what proportion of the Capital Stock was represented, and a majority of the same was found to be so by holders or proxies. The Chairman of the meeting represented by Proxy that portion of the Capital Stock owned by the State.

The President and Directors of the Company submitted their annual Report to the meeting, detailing the operations for the past year, and showing the present condition of its affairs. The exhibit is a more satisfactory one than could be expected, when all the untoward circumstances of the times are considered.

The receipts for the year ending 1st Nov. 1842, were	$229,796
The disbursements for the same time for current expenses, were	152,115
Leaving a balance of	$77,680
The receipts for the year ending Nov. 1, 1841, were	$297,218
The disbursements for the same time were	$239,089
Leaving a balance of	$58,129

The fare, it will be recollected, has been reduced within the year one *fifth*, which will account for the diminished amount of receipts. The expenditures are reduced in a larger ratio than are the receipts.

On motion of Dr. Samuel A. Andrews, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Dr. Andrews, Alexander McRae and Samuel Potter, to report upon the expediency and practicability of an inland connection between this Road and the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road. This committee subsequently reported, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved That the President be instructed to obtain such information as he may deem important respecting the views of the citizens of South Carolina, who may be desirous of a connexion by means of a Rail Road, between the Southern terminus of the Road and the City of Charleston.

Resolved, That the President cause the necessary preliminary surveys for the construction of a Rail Road from the Cape Fear river, to the navigable waters of the Waccamaw river, to be made, provided that the costs of said Survey do not exceed five hundred dollars; and that he report to an adjourned meeting of this Company, to be held in Wilmington on the second Thursday in May next.

On balloting for a President and six Directors, Edward B. Dudley was re-elected President, and Alexander Anderson, P. K. Dickinson, Samuel Potter, James S. Battle, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., and James T. Miller were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 23.

Brandy, peach,		45	Lead, bar,	7	a
Ditto, apple,	30	a 35	Mackerel, bf bl. No. 1,		
Bacon,	7	a 7½	Molasses,		
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Oats,		
Butter,	10	a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	80	a 9
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	6	a
Coffee,	11	a 12	Powder, keg,		
Cotton,	6½	a 6¾	Rags,		
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6¼	a 1
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,		1
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	15	a 1
Candles, F. F.	15	a 17	Salt,	50	a 6
Flour,	$4	a $4½	Sack,		$
Feathers,	25	a 30	Tallow,	7	a
Flaxseed,	$1½	a $1 25	Tin, box,		1
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a
dry,	10	a 12½	Wheat,	80	a 8
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	a 3
Lard,	6	a 7	Wool,	15	a 2
Lime,	$1½	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto,
36 inch do. (heavy.) 6½ ditto,
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14

WILMINGTON MARKET—November 16.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00; River Lumber, var. Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 Timber 4 00 a 4 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 11 00, dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30; R 2 50 a 2 60.

N. & I Stores.—Turpentine is steady at 2 30; that price the sales yesterday were considerable. T brings 1 25, being an advance of 10 cents within week.

Lumber.—We hear of no sale since last report.

Timber.—Daily sales are made at 4 to 5; best qualities bring cash, inferior kinds are sold a credit.

Bacon.—No sales: Pork is worth from 4 to 4

Lard.—Very little offering, sales confined retail.

Corn.—None afloat at present, and some demand

Rice.—No sales.

Groceries.—Limited transactions in Cuba M lasses at 18 cents.

Part of a cargo T. I. Salt brought 30 cts. 1 sacks Liverpool coarse, brought 1 62½.

Sales of country shingles at 1½ and two dollars *Chronicle*

CHERAW MARKET—November 15.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 25; Coffee 12½ a Cotton 5¼ a 6¼; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molas 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 to 6½; principal sales 6 6¼. Corn 45 to 56. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 6 t

At New Orleans, Cotton 4¼ to 9¼, principal 5¾ to 6¼.

At New York, fair Upland Cotton 7¼ to 8; m ket rather in favor of the buyer. Flour 4 25 to 4 Corn 43 to 55. Oats 21 to 28. Feathers 20 to

At Augusta, Cotton 4¼ to 6¾.

A letter from Columbus, Geo. states that the w ter had just purchased 70 bales of as good Cotton he had ever seen, at 4¼ cents.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¼ to 8¼, principal s 6 to 7. Corn 50 to 55. Flour 4 75 to 5 25. con 5¼ to 9.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

November 9.—Brig Science from Boston. 10 Brig Rowland from Gaudaloupe; Schrs. Gen. Washington from Charleston, Richard from Eliza Jane from Baltimore, Red Jacket from Augustine. 12.—Brigs Franklin from Gaudaloupe Trojan from Portland; Schr. Ostrich from Richmo 13.—Brig Barfine from Providence. 14.—B Delaware from Turks Island, Samuel N. Gott f Gaudaloupe; Schr. Baltimore from Richmond, 15.—Schrs. Tioga from New York, Wm. H from do.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10.—Brig Albert Perkins for Martini Schrs. Charles E. Thorn for New York, He Chase for Baltimore. 12.—Brig Betsey for Bedford; 3 masted schr. Aurora for Martini Schr. Julia for New York. 14.—Brig Echo Havana. 15.—Brigs Anawon for Matanzas, Os for Washington, D. C. 16.—Schrs. Regulus New York, Increase for Antigua, Red Jacket Georgetown, D. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday of last week the Special Election took place to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons from Richmond County, occasioned by the death of Dr. Bostick.—Whilst we are proud to state, that that intelligent and consistent Whig County has nobly stood by its integrity under the most trying circumstances, by giving a firm and unwavering Whig, against all the combined influences of talents, wealth, personal amiability, and influential Whig connections,—due to the possessor of these advantages, not often to our own feelings, to acknowledge, that for his politics he might have looked with confidence for any of the honors in the power of his fellows to bestow. It is not the *man*, but the *principle*, at whose defeat we rejoice.

The following is the state of the poll:—

	Whigs.		*Loco.*
	Isaac Dockery.	Neill McNair.	W. F. Leak.
Hartsville,	10	42	4
Steel Hill,	28	32	10
Thomson's,	3	60	7
Cross Pit,	9	9	9
Patterson's,	1	1	9
Cunningham,	49	23	38
Mickey's Store	50	0	3
Court Ground,	49	13	21
Cole's,	26	0	3
	225	180	107

Senatorial Election.—Gen. Jonathan H. Jacocks, (Whig) was, on Thursday week, elected by a majority of about 50 votes over Messrs. Ford (Whig) and Granbery (Loco) to supply the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. R. Shepard.

Gen. T. Paine, Esq., Whig member of the House of Commons from Chowan county, has resigned his seat in consequence of ill health. An election is ordered on the 29th inst. and Edmund C. Blount, Esq. is a candidate.

THE POOR OF GREAT BRITAIN."—We have copied the principal part of a most interesting article under the above title, from the Princeton Review. It discloses a state of poverty, destitution, suffering, of the most appalling nature, and of a degree in this country, severe as is the pecuniary distress, can have no experimental knowledge.—A picture given of the total absence of connubial and parental affection, consequent upon such inordinate wretchedness as blunts and deadens all the better feelings of our nature, is the saddest thing of the kind we have ever read.

"It is better to go to the house of mourning than the house of feasting." It will soften the heart and render to become familiar with such distress, through the columns of a newspaper. It will in some measure to reconcile those who are continually pressing us, to their hard lot, to see how incomparably worse off others are than themselves. It will serve to deepen our feelings of patriotism, and lead us to bless and cherish our own land and its free institutions and free people, to reconsider the claims of the wretched, ignorant, vicious poor,—who are to be found in the kingdom which boasts of being the richest, the most prosperous, the most enlightened, the most glorious, of any in the old world, &c. How infinitely better off is even Slavery in this country, than *such* freedom in England!

ALL WRONG.—In the last Wilmington Chronicle are six several advertisements of Virginia and New York Canal Flour, to the amount of 795 bbls. for sale in that town. This is all wrong. An agricultural State like North Carolina, cannot succeed as it is driven, by either fashion or choice to import its bread stuffs. Fashion, we know there are many good house-wives, who will pay a higher price for a barrel of Northern Flour, because it may happen to be a little more white than our own production, though not near so nutritious, as is a well established fact, that Southern Flour contains 15 to 20 per cent. more of nutritive matter than the Northern. And indolence, if, from the failure to produce a sufficiency of for home consumption, or to bring it to market, soon our own people permit their more enterprising neighbors to take possession of our own markets. From some cause or other, either the deficiency in production, or failure to bring it to market, ours has this season been perhaps the highest market for flour in the country.

Besides Flour, we find among the advertisements in the same paper, any quantity of Northern Pork and Beef, Northern Butter, Northern Apples, Northern Lime, Northern Buckets, Northern Brick, Northern White Pine Lumber, Northern Onions, Northern Beets, Northern Cows, Northern Coal.

Not satisfied with bringing Lumber from the North to one of the greatest Lumber regions in the world, and every species of animal and vegetable food a State essentially and almost exclusively agricultural, and Coal to a country abounding with Lime to a port within 20 miles of a Lime region, our enterprising Northern neighbors actually bring us their *soil*, manufactured into brick, and their wood, converted into every domestic implement, even down to an axe-helve; and all because we are too indolent to put our own hands to the plough, and claim from the bosom of our mother earth those rewards which are never sought in vain by the active and industrious.

To one whose all of property and affection are centered in the good old North State, these things afford food for melancholy reflection. Whilst they show we cannot hope for prosperity. But in these times, especially, it would seem to us to be the dictate of wisdom not less than of patriotism, to put upon a home-made article, even though inferior, (which it need not be,) rather than pay other States for what we can make ourselves; to encourage our own Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, and Manufactures, wherever possible, rather than those abroad. This is a principle on which we have long acted, and of which we have always felt the benefit. It is worthy of universal regard.

PENITENTIARY.—At the late U. S. Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina, the Grand Jury, composed of intelligent citizens of the Counties of Wake, Orange, Chatham, Granville, Franklin, Johnston, and Cumberland, after disposing of the ordinary business before them, united in a recommendation of a Penitentiary for the State. The recommendation was signed by the Foreman, John Hinton, Esq. of Johnston, and fifteen others.

At the Superior Court for this County, on Thursday of last week, Benjamin D. Keelyn and Bryant Warwick were put on their trial under an indictment for Arson, in burning a certain dwelling house in this town. A verdict *by consent* was entered up of *guilty of misdemeanor*, and the prisoners were sentenced to six months further imprisonment, (Keelyn has been in jail 9, and Warwick 6 months.) The Prosecution, by the State's Solicitor, Mr. Strange, and the defence by Messrs. Henry, W. Winslow, and McRae.

On Friday, —— Chason was tried for the murder of his father-in-law, Grice. The case was elaborately argued by the Solicitor and Mr. J. Winslow for the State, and Messrs. Henry, Hybart, and McRae, for the defence. At about 12 o'clock on Friday night, the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. On Saturday the prisoner's Counsel moved for a new trial, on some grounds, as we understand, of objection to the Judge's charge. Judge Dick at first peremptorily refused to grant a new trial, remarking that he did not see how the Jury could have brought in a different verdict; but presently he changed his mind and granted the motion, because, under a different charge, the Jury might have brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Whereupon, *by consent* again, a verdict of manslaughter was entered, without the presence of a Jury—against the finding of the Grand and Petty Juries—against the Solicitor's argument on the preceding day—and against (as public opinion asserts) the law and the testimony. The prisoner was sentenced to be branded, and to be imprisoned for six months. The brand was forthwith inflicted, and Chasen conveyed to jail to suffer the remainder of the sentence.

We make the above particular statement of the facts, contrary to our usual custom, on account of the deep feeling of dissatisfaction which pervades this community, at the *manner* in which these violators of the law have been permitted to escape the *legal* consequences of their crimes.

Keelyn and Warwick were indicted for Arson. The Solicitor, in opening the case, expressed his conviction that they were guilty of that crime. But he said that the house destroyed was one which Keelyn claimed as his own, though he had been legally ejected therefrom. That *allowance should be made for human infirmity*, which sometimes prevented a man's seeing the justice of the law which dispossessed him of what he believed to be his rights. That *he had satisfied himself*, that the prisoners were *not aware, at the time, of the enormity of the offence that they had committed*, and therefore, *actuated by motives of humanity*, and in accordance with the discretion vested in him by the law, he was willing to strike out from the indictment the words "against the form of the Statute," which made the offence a capital felony, and allow the prisoners to be convicted under the Common Law of a simple misdemeanor.

Of the facts which satisfied the Solicitor's mind, we know nothing; for *not a single witness was examined before the Jury*, and the Judge permitted the verdict to be entered, and such extraordinary doctrines to be avowed by the Solicitor, without a word of objection, and in utter ignorance, as he confessed, of the facts of the case. But we learn that the testimony given at the examination which led to the committment of the prisoners, emphatically negatived the idea of the prisoners' ignorance of the nature of the crime. We learn that it was then proven, that Keelyn endeavored to bribe two small boys to fire the building, and that failing to induce them, he and Warwick had done the job themselves, not by setting fire to the Dwelling house,—*that* they probably knew was a hanging matter,—but by firing an old Church building, which could not burn without communicating to the dwelling; and they doubtless thought that by firing a house not a dwelling, they would, if detected, escape hanging. If the Solicitor had satisfied himself that the prisoners were not aware of the nature of the *punishment* they incurred, he would no doubt have been right.

It is due to the cause of public justice, which in these two cases is believed to have been outraged; it is due to the *form* not less than to the *substance* of legal proceedings, that some corrective of such acts as the above, should be applied. If the State's Solicitor, and the Court, in the abundance of their feelings of humanity, have the power to mitigate the severity of the punishment which the laws have denounced for crime,—to *change* the sentence which those laws would pass; to set aside a solemn and deliberate verdict of an intelligent Jury, and to render a different verdict, without the sanction of a Jury, it is time that such power was taken from them. If they can do such things to screen the guilty, they may next claim to do like things to punish the innocent.

But, apart from what *may* be done,—the consequences to which such things may lead,—the immediate effect has actually been, to unsettle the public mind, and to bring into contempt among the people, the Judiciary, that main stay, and first and last hope, of public and private liberty and safety.—Men's minds turn from such acts, to dwell upon that other and most dangerous of all modes of obtaining justice—Lynch Law. It is mainly because we have heard respectable citizens speak of the two things in connection, that we have noticed these matters. It is our wish to keep the public feeling in North Carolina, at least, sound upon that subject. The remedy would be worse than the disease; and they who denounce the acts of the Judiciary as subversive of law, would be most grossly inconsistent to adopt a still more lawless course. The remedy lies in legislation, or, failing in that, in public opinion. If it is necessary that the Court should have such powers as have been abused here, so be it; then public opinion must be brought to bear to prevent its wrongful exercise. If the State's Solicitor is opposed to the infliction of the punishment of death, as it is reported that he is, then the Legislature should either alter its laws to accommodate them to his scruples, or get another officer who will execute them as they are. In any event, and under all circumstances, we desire to have things done LEGALLY, and that no good citizen should permit his mind for one moment to look to any other mode of redress.

FIRE IN RALEIGH.—On Saturday morning last, two or three buildings were destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—George W. Lore, was convicted of murder in Henry county, Ala. some months ago, but obtained a new trial, and escaped from jail. He was caught in Barbour county a few days ago; the citizens, to the number of 200, met together to determine what should be done with him. Some two or three were in favor of giving him up to the legal authorities; about 20 were indifferent, and all the others voted to hang him, *which was accordingly done!* Is there no law in Alabama, to punish these murderers?

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION has resulted but little better than we expected. The defection of Webster and Cushing led us to fear that Morton would be elected Governor. There is, however, no election by the people. Morton has 56,234 votes, Davis 54,545, Sewall, (Abolitionist,) 6,600. It requires a majority to elect, so that, though Morton leads Davis 1,689 votes, he fails of election by 4,911 votes.

To the State Senate, the Whigs claim to have elected 12, and the Locos 14. And there are 14 vacancies, which will be filled by the other House, with either Whigs or Locos, according as either party may have a majority in that House.

In the House, the Whig papers claim 130 Whigs to 126 Locos, and a number of vacancies; whilst the Locofoco papers give us but 129 to 139 Locos. The whole political complection of the State, both Legislative and Executive, depends on the manner in which the vacancies in the House are filled at the second trials which will take place in a few days.

To Congress, Messrs. Adams, Winthrop and Burnell, Whigs, and Williams, Loco, are elected. In the other six Districts there is no choice.

NEW YORK.—The following is a list of the Members elected to the next Congress from New York:—

Locofocos.—Selah B. Strong, Henry C. Murphy, William B. Maclay, Moses G. Leonard, Joseph H. Anderson, Richard D. Davis, James G. Clinton, Jeremiah Russell, Zadock Pratt, David L. Seymour, Lemuel Stetson, Chesselden Ellis, Charles S. Benton, Preston King, Orville Hungerford, Samuel Beardsley, Jeremiah E Cary, Smith M. Purdy, Orville Robinson, Horace Wheaton, George Rathbun, Amasa Dana, Byram Green, Wm. S. Hubbell.—24.

Whigs.—J. Philips Phœnix, Hamilton Fish, Daniel D. Barnard, Charles Rogers, Thomas J. Patterson, Charles H. Carroll, Asher Tyler, William A. Moseley, Albert Smith, Washington Hunt.—10.

The State Legislature contains 114 Locos and 46 Whigs.

MARRIAGE AND SUICIDE OF COLT.—*Great Excitement in New York.*—The Execution of Colt was fixed for 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon last. He spent the whole morning with the Rev. Dr. Anthon. A great multitude of people filled the streets in the neighborhood of the Tombs.' At half past 11 o'clock, Colt was married to Caroline Henshaw, his kept mistress, by whom he had one child. The papers describe her dress, appearance, &c. and give a list of the persons present, with other such particulars. At 2 o'clock he requested to be left alone till the last moment. At 5 minutes to 4, when the Sheriff went to his cell, he found him dead, with a large knife sticking in his heart.

Just at this moment, the large cupola of the Tombs was discovered to be on fire; and burned furiously; so that if he had not killed himself, in consequence of the execution being postponed to the last moment, it is very probable, that in the confusion arising from the fire, and the mob breaking into the Tombs, Colt would either have made his escape, or, he would not have been hung.

The cupola, it is supposed, was set on fire for the purpose of burning the building, and thus the crowd could rescue Colt. While on the other hand it is asserted that the cupola was set on fire to attract attention and thus prevent a rescue which was threatened by the thousands that surrounded the prison wall.

From the time it was first known that Colt had committed suicide, up to five o'clock, the whole population of New York were in the greatest excitement.—All sorts of speculations were afloat, and every kind of suspicion raised.

We at a distance, look upon the various evidences of public sympathy for Colt, the immense efforts made by most influential people to get a pardon, and the manifest intention of the crowd to rescue him, with amazement and horror. Great credit is due to Gov. Seward for his firm resistance to all appeals for pardon.

THE MARY ROGERS MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—Our readers will recollect the terrible mystery which hung over the death of a young and beautiful girl who was found floating in the North River at New York about a year ago, supposed to have been violated and murdered in the woods at Hoboken. It now appears, from the dying confession of Mrs. Loss, the woman who kept the refreshment house at Hoboken, and who was recently mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her own son, that Mary Rogers died under the hands of a young physician who had undertaken to effect a premature delivery. And then, to screen themselves, the persons concerned sunk the body in the river.

A curious deception was practised in Albany a few days ago. A certain John Smith, who had worked in that city for four years, either as a tinker or teamster, took it into his head to marry a widow woman of that city. Soon after the marriage it was discovered that Mr. John Smith was a *woman*. She was arrested and carried to jail, but it being ascertained that there was no law to punish such an offence, she was discharged. No motive is assigned for the strange act, except a supposed desire to get possession of the widow's money, of which she had laid up a considerable amount.

The Editor of the Raleigh Star has issued Proposals for publishing a Literary Magazine, to be devoted to "Biographical Sketches of illustrious natives of North Carolina, historical papers, embracing particularly reminiscences by the present aged public men; and scientific articles." We will publish the prospectus as soon as we can find room; and will be most happy to see the enterprize well sustained.

The Rail Road from Fredericksburg to the Potomac having been completed, there is now no Staging from the middle of Georgia to Maine. The whole of that immense space is travelled over in boats and cars, in about five days. Fifteen years ago it would have required double or treble the time, and a proportional expense.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The Globe has a column of declamation on the subject of defeating Legislation, by the members of Congress or the State Legislature abandoning their seats to prevent the passage of obnoxious laws. It complains that the Whigs will in this way upset the government; that there is a deliberate and settled purpose on the part of the Whig members of Congress to defeat the great purposes of the Locofoco majority, &c. It dwells with great emphasis on the enormity of the evil of the Whig Senators in Ohio, who resigned their seats to prevent the passage of a law to Gerrymander the State. The Globe chooses to forget entirely the conduct of its own friends in the Tennessee Legislature, who *set the example* of this kind of anarchical dereliction of duty. The Tennessee case was worse than the Ohio, inasmuch as the evil there could not be remedied for two years, during all which time the State is without Senators in Congress, whereas in Ohio, it required but two months to decide the matter, and no injury resulted to any one but those who followed the bad example of the Tennessee Locofocos.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Register of yesterday gives the particulars of the organization of the Legislature. In the Senate 48 out of the 50 members were present; and in the House 114 out of 120. The galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, office hunters, &c.

For Speaker of the Senate, Gen. Louis D. Wilson of Edgecombe, Loco, had 28 votes. Col. Andrew Joyner of Halifax 18, and Gen. Alfred Dockery 1. For principal Clerk, Mr. Morehead of Guilford nominated Thos. G. Stone of Franklin, Loco, the old incumbent, and he was unanimously elected. For Reading Clerk, Mr. Shepard nominated Wm. Stringer, (of the Standard Office;) Mr. Albright nominated Edmund B. Freeman, the late incumbent. The vote was Stringer 28, Freeman 20. For Doorkeeper, Zeigenfuss, Loco, 29, Crew, Whig, 16, Burgess 2, Vogler 1. For Assistant Doorkeeper, Green Hill, Whig, 31, Davis 16.

In the Commons, Mr. Biggs nominated for Speaker Calvin Graves of Caswell, Loco, Mr. Mills nominated Col. Daniel M. Barringer of Cabarrus, Whig. Graves 61, Barringer 48. For Principal Clerk, Mr. Caldwell nominated Charles Manly, Whig, the old incumbent. Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr. nominated Col. L. H. Marsteller of New Hanover, Loco. Marsteller 64, Manly 50. For Assistant Clerk, Edmund B. Freeman, Whig, the old officer, received 49. Perrin H. Busbee, Loco, of Wake, 64. For Principal Doorkeeper, Jas. Page of Randolph 90, John R. Harrison of Wake 20. The House then adjourned.

The following excellent Recipe for curing Hams, was published in the Observer nearly two years ago, and is now republished at the request of a Subscriber:—

RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS.

To one peck of coarse Salt, *ground very fine*, add 2 quarts of Molasses, (sweet,) and half an ounce of Cayenne Pepper; mix together thoroughly, (it will look like very fine brown Sugar.) This is sufficient for 250 lbs. of Hams. To a Ham of 15 lb. weight, take a *heaped* table spoon full of Salt Petre, and rub it with the hand on the flesh side of the Ham, (the Petre being pounded very fine in a mortar,) rubbing it well in. Cover the flat side of the Ham with the mixture, one-eighth of an inch thick, merely putting it on with the hand; place the hams then, level as may be in a tub, skin side down in layers, and place on the top of them heavy weights. Let them stand three weeks; change them by putting those at the top at the bottom; weight them again; let them stand three weeks longer. Hang them up, *knuckle down*, for a day or two; then smoke for six weeks, putting a fire in smoke house only every other day. Green Maple or Hickory is best, and the fire should be as far from meat as possible,—the colder the smoke, the better. In cutting Hams, always have the leg sawed off below the knee joint, and do not take off the joint until the Ham is boiled; boil a quarter of an hour to each pound.

To preserve Hams after they are cured, I have found the easiest and best way to dip the Ham into a white wash of quick Lime, until it is completely covered with the Lime, and then hang up the Ham (knuckle down again,) in a dark, perfectly dry, cool place. No insect will trouble them. The white wash should be about as thick as good cream.

NEW YORK, November 18.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 4th instant. The news which she brings is very meagre and unimportant, in both a commercial and political point of view.

The revulsion in the Corn trade, by overwhelming so many houses at home and abroad, has spread difficulty and alarm on every side.

Another extensive house, that of Hunter & Coventry, has fallen in London. Numerous other heavy failures have occurred, and the distrust with which the "Corn paper" is now regarded by the Bankers and the discount houses, with the consequent difficulty of its negotiations, has the effect of bringing to the ground a number of firms who for a long series of years have maintained an influential position.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 1.

There has been an improvement for Cotton this week, enabling holders to obtain an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$d. per lb. in the middling qualities of American; the better are also more saleable, at previous prices. The sales of the week amount to 27,860 bales, including 6500 American and 3500 Surat on speculation, and 300 American for export. 4890 Mobile, &c. 4¼ a 7d.; 9170 New Orleans, 4 a 8d.; 4510 Upland 3¾ a 6⅞d.

Nov. 2.—To-day's demand for Cotton has been limited, and barely 3000 bags have been sold, the trade being the sole buyers; holders offer more freely, and sales can no longer be effected at the partial advance of ⅛d per lb. obtained last week.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, the Rev. A. L. WATTS, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss SARAH McMILLAN, daughter of the late John McMillan, of this place.

In Anson county, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. THOMAS C. CAPEL to Miss ELIZA, daughter of G. B. Winfree, Esq.

Let all to hymen's altar go,
Should they desire its good to know.
A life of single wretchedness,
Is called a life of blessedness. [*Com.*

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., JOHN LORD LONDON, aged 23 years. A bright star has fallen from our social sky. There were many who admired its pure light and loved its excellence. Now its place is blotted out forever—yet not *forever*, for in a better world and in a more genial clime, its lustre and its beauty shall blend with the glory of Omnipotence. "Peace be with the dead." Pity cannot assuage or sympathy soothe the sorrow of those upon whom this blow falls with fearful force; still the hand of friendship may cast upon the grave of manly worth its simple token of regard. The vine, in its verdant youth, sprang into a luxuriant growth, and with affectionate care and solicitude, entwined around the widowed mother, and clasped her with its tendrils, while its promise and its bloom pleased the eye and gladdened the heart of the fond and devoted parent. The tree is spared, but the tender plant is dry and deadened—the ground is covered with its yellow leaves. The chalice mantles with bitter waters, yet about it the memory of virtues, that clustered like loveliest flowers, wreathes its fadeless laurel. The mother may lament her only son, her pride and her ornament—amiable and interesting sisters may grieve, that a segment of their little circle, that glittered with so much polish, is gone; but in their deepest woe there is a joy, that mocks the power of words—there is a hope, that gives life—a recollection, that is the parent of dreams, woven of colors, richer than those that dye the evening cloud.

Mr. London was admitted to the Bar, in June, 1840. His friends formed high expectations of his usefulness and distinction in the profession of his choice, but their hopes were frustrated by the rapid progress of the fell disease, which has claimed for its prey so noble a victim. His affliction, if not originally induced by his intense application to his books, was certainly accelerated in its career by this cause. He bore the torture of a protracted and lingering sickness with unrivalled fortitude, and died as he lived, the gentleman, the scholar, and the christian.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

In Rowan County, on the 14th inst., Mr. MICHAEL BROWN Jr., son of Mr. Michael Brown Sr., aged about 21 years.

In Northampton county, Mr. JOHN COLLINSON BURGWYN, aged about 25 years.

In Pasquotank county, on the 4th instant, Mr. JAS. CARTWRIGHT, aged about 40. On the 6th, Mrs. NANCY CARTWRIGHT, his wife. And on the 10th, Mrs. MARY CARTWRIGHT, his mother, aged about 70.

In Chambers county, Alabama, on the 18th ult., the Rev. GEORGE W. McCOY. Mr. McCoy was a native of North Carolina, a graduate of Franklin College, Ga.; and a Student of the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Washington in tow, with Goods for E W Willkings, C T Haigh, L D Henry, C Schwarzman, H Branson, J Dodd, J D Starr, Nott & Briggs, C J Orrell, W McIntyre, James Evans, C P Mallett, J D Williams, J Huske & Son, W McL McKay, D Shaw, and Amos Kimball, of this place; and for H H Beard, J & W Murphy, Salisbury Co, D L Swain, H A London, E Mitchell, A S Lawrence, D Murray, and J H Livingston, of the interior.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that the Steamer Cotton Plant is now in fine order, with enlarged Cabin, new bedding, a well qualified Commander, and every comfort usual on the finest Packet Boats, and that she will resume her customary weekly trips between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Hereafter, passage money will not be booked, but will be due and payable before the passenger leaves the boat. The large amount due me for passage, which I find it impossible to collect, and my own urgent necessities, renders this rule imperative.

PROPRIETOR OF THE COTTON PLANT.

November 22, 1842. 29tf

The Wilmington Chronicle will please copy.

Augusta Insurance and Banking Company.

THIS Company continue their Agency in Fayetteville. They will also take risks against Fire in any of the towns in North Carolina, on proper evidence, of location, value, &c. of the property, being furnished to the Agents.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, November 21, 1842. 29-4w

U. S. District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—I shall hold the following Special Courts, viz:—

For the District of Cape Fear—At Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December.

For the District of Albemarle—At Edenton, on Tuesday the 17th of January.

And for the District of Pamlico—At Newbern, on Monday the 23d of January next.

I again apprize Petitioners of the importance of attending Court, either in person or by Attorney, with the requisite certificates or affidavits of publication, to move for decrees. For want of this attention, many cases were continued on my last Circuit.

Certificates of the publication of notices were in some instances too defective to be received as evidence; and the parties were consequently delayed. A very small degree of attention by the Publishers would avoid this evil.

The time of publishing must be at least 20 days, or 70 days, as the case may be—and it must be so stated in express terms in the certificate.

Assignees may appoint time and place for the sale of property, under Rule 48, and may give public notice, at their discretion, so as best to promote the interest of the parties: Provided, however, that in all cases of importance and difficulty, it shall be their duty to report the special matter to the Court or Judge at Chambers.

It is expected that Assignees will be prompt in collecting and reporting all fees taxed or allowed, and of making their final reports.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

November 18, 1842. 29-1w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Joel Sanders of Guilford County, Trader, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Bluford Williamson of Rockingham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

George Underwood of Guilford County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Milton H. Sanders of Guilford County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Talbot Russell of Guilford County, Collier, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

John W. Matthews of Cumberland County, late Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

George W. Peay of Rockingham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Augustine Shepherd of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Thomas Tomlinson of Stanly County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Jonathan Cook of Guilford County, late Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Beverly Rash of Iredell County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

David Kestler of Mecklenburg County, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 21, 1842. 29-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber, at November Sessions, 1842, of Stanly County Court, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of John M. Allen, late of said County, and notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. B. COCHRAN, *Adm'r.*

November 15, 1842.

Further Notice is also given,

THAT on the 13th day of December next, at the late residence of the said John M. Allen, the Subscriber, as Administrator aforesaid, will expose to public sale, all the perishable Property belonging to said Estate. Also seven likely and valuable NEGROES. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. B. COCHRAN, *Adm'r.*

November 15, 1842. 29-2w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

Sarah Moorman *vs.* Jacob Lampley and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, William Stricklin and wife Ann, John Webb and wife Ruth, William Webb and wife Sarah, Benjamin Moorman, Abner Eli and wife Celia, and John T. Moorman.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that Jacob Lampley and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, John Webb and wife Ruth, William Webb and wife Sarah, and Abner Eli and wife Celia, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be heard pro confesso as to them, and an Order passed for the Dower to be laid off.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1842.

G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

THOSE who are desirous of forming a Horse Company in 34th Regiment, are requested to attend at Mr. S. Barksdale's, on Saturday the 3d December next.

November 17, 1842. 29-2w

A TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, and who can produce satisfactory testimony of his acquirements and moral character, can get the charge of Wadesborough Male Academy for the next twelve months, commencing on the 1st Monday in January next. Apply personally, or by letter to the Postmaster at Wadesborough.

November 14, 1842. 29-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has in operation a WOOL PICKER and FINISHING CARD, for making Rolls.

Wool should be free from trash, washed, and well greased.

Wool Rolls can be had at the Mill for cash only.

ANGUS McLEAN.

Cooper Hill, Robeson County, November 17, 1842. 29tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

Malcom Shaw *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Malcom Shaw, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

William P. Kendall *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of William P. Kendall, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

Nelson P. Liles *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Nelson P. Liles, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

Nelson P. Liles *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Nelson P. Liles, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

William P. Gould *vs.* Thomas Waddill, Jr., Ex'r, Vincent Parsons, Ex'r, Charlotte D. Parsons, Ex'x, of James H. Martin, dec'd; Daniel Gould, Sen., Daniel Gould, Jr., John M. Gould.

PETITION FOR LEGACY.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Gould, Jr. and John M. Gould, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842; and the 67th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 2t3m

Two Valuable Plantations for sale.

BEING desirous of removing to the West, I offer for sale all my Real Estate, consisting of Two VALUABLE PLANTATIONS, situated about 30 miles from Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Salem Road, and about 10 miles from Carthage. The tract on which I reside contains about 1000 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation—well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. The buildings are extensive, lately repaired, and very comfortable. On this plantation is also a fine Cotton Gin.

The other Plantation is adjoining, and embraces about 1200 acres, about 200 of which are cleared—good buildings—valuable Grist Mill.

Both situations are healthy and have a plentiful supply of good water. Terms will be liberal. Persons from the low country would do well to examine this property, as it combines health with fertility.

DUGALD McDUGALD.

October 29, 1842. 26tf

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of which are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c., farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broke, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*
August 24, 1842. 1ots

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*
August 24.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. DeSHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way what-soever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. DeShields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R DeSHIELDS.
August 20, 1842. 2t3m

Mrs. Eliza E. DeShields,

TAKE notice, that I am prepared to furnish you with a comfortable support at any time you may require the same. Any communication arriving at Fair Bluff Post Office, addressed to me, will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN ALEX'R DESHIELDS.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, Sept. 20, 1842.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Colins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES,** kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2 500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Bites, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOUY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627.000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & TEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by bbl. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next, to-wit—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer,
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer,
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. Kingsbury, Carpenter.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.
Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Stanmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
Jehu Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Edward D. Jarrott.

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George M. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

BURKE COUNTY.
Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.

IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redmon, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Block, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Allen, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John F. Irwin.
Isaac L. Ward.

STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Schankle, Physician.

GUILFORD COUNTY
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer,
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.
Lovick Lambeth, late Merchant.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Roberson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-10w

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD.
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffle Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpaca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Cabeco s, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Raworth's 30-0 ad, Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent Iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

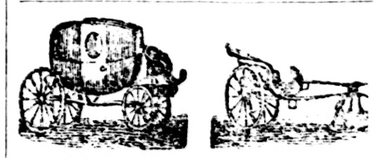
BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 1, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair Light Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.,
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates,* for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business.

C. J. & R. M. O.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400 000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Sec.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. Thirdly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.
No. 28 *North Second Street, Philadelphia.*

Sept. 1, 1842. 18-3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.